

Callaghan will telephone Carter

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AFP). — British Prime Minister James Callaghan will telephone U.S. President Jimmy Carter today to inform him of Mr. Callaghan's talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the premier's office said. Mr. Callaghan would also send a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin concerning Mr. Sadat's peace attempt, officials said. The British leader returned early today from his meeting in Aswan, Egypt, with Mr. Sadat. Mr. Begin met with Mr. Callaghan twice during recent visits to Britain.

Volume 3, Number 653

AMMAN, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1978 — SAFAR 6, 1398

Sadat plans a Mt Sinai shrine

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 13 (AFP). — President Sadat has announced plans to build a triple shrine atop Mount Sinai, where the Bible says Moses received the Ten Commandments. Mr. Sadat told the Jerusalem Post he had already commissioned architects to draw up plans for the edifice, which would include a mosque, a synagogue and a church in the same walls. Mount Sinai, known to Arabs as Jebel Musa, lies in the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula, the focus of current negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.



JN. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is seen on his arrival at Larnaca airport to try to get intercommunal talks resumed between Cypriot Greeks and Turks. With him is Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Ioannis Christofides. (AP wirephoto)

Vance to urge interim solution for Palestinian problem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flew to Jerusalem tonight to join in the difficult Middle East peace talks between Egypt and Israel.

The mission promises to be one of the most delicate he has undertaken as the U.S. government strives to keep the talks from reaching deadlock.

U.S. officials said he would intervene if the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers failed to reach agreement on a settlement at their meeting in Jerusalem beginning on Monday.

They said he would specifically urge the two sides to adopt an interim solution to the Palestinian problem.

One U.S. official said: "The answer might lie in conceiving of arrangements (on the West Bank) as interim in nature so they wouldn't require a final decision on the ultimate arrangements at the outset — clearly this would not foreclose the kind of final settlement either side is looking for."

The officials would not eliminate a final solution. But they said

Serious view in Israel

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (Agencies). — Political circles here took an extremely serious view of President Sadat's bitter criticism of Israel in a Cairo interview reported today.

Mr. Sadat's remarks, in which he said Egypt might have to change tactics in view of the Israeli attitude to its peace initiatives, were seen as his toughest since he visited Jerusalem last November.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin meanwhile had talks with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defence Minister Ezer Weizman.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban today proposed an Israeli-Egyptian exchange of territories as a means of overcoming the Sinai settlement problem.

Egypt rejected Israeli Sinai deal says Gamassi on TV

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (R). — War Minister Gen. Mohammad Gamassi said tonight Egypt had rejected Israeli proposals on withdrawal from Sinai because they went against Egyptian sovereignty.

Gen. Gamassi, in an interview with Cairo television, said the Israeli proposals stipulated Israel should maintain settlements and military airfields in Sinai.

He said Israel had also put restrictions on the creation of demilitarized and buffer zones. General Gamassi said the Israeli side also proposed that withdrawal from Sinai should take between three and five years.

Gen. Gamassi said the Israeli settlements and airfields in Sinai were the main problems at

the military committee discussions in Cairo this week.

He said Israeli proposals on the width of demilitarized zones in Sinai were also not acceptable.

Boumediene leaves Moscow for Belgrade

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (R). — Algerian President Houari Boumediene left Moscow today after talks with Soviet leaders on the two countries' common opposition to peace talks between Egypt and Israel.

President Boumediene, seen off by Premier Alexei Kosygin, was understood to be flying to Belgrade for a short visit to Yugoslavia.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Last week President Hafez Assad spoke to Newsweek's Senior Editor Arnaud de Borchgrave spelling out the reasons why Syria is so strongly opposed to President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative. The interview reproduced below appeared in the International Herald Tribune on Jan. 9 of this year.

Assad—President Sadat as been accused of treason by Palestinian, Iraqi, Libyan, Algerian, Southern Yemeni and Syrian authorities. What has been tremendous in his policies thus far? What big names, speech the kind of st-

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية «الرأي»

Sadat accuses Israel of playing a dangerous game perhaps contrived to wreck his peace initiative

Egyptian president expresses despair concerning a declaration of principles for Mideast peace

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (R). — President Anwar Sadat has said he has no hope that political and military talks between Egypt and Israel will result in a declaration of principles for a Middle East peace settlement. In an interview with tomorrow's issue of the October magazine, published today by the Middle East News Agency, President Sadat said: "I have no hope at all that this statement (on peace principles) will be issued. Therefore we will have another stand."

President Sadat's remarks showed bitterness over the lack of agreement between Egypt and Israel on the two major problems obstructing progress towards a Middle East settlement — the Palestinian problem and Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.

Yesterday Mr. Sadat said differences with Israel on the two issues were endangering the Middle East peace-making process.

In his interview with October magazine he complained that Israel was not responding positively to his peace initiatives, saying: "This (Israeli stand) could turn against the Jews and then they will complain again of a wave of hatred, bitterness and suspicion against them ... this will be a great loss for Israel which it will not make good in hundreds of years."

"They assume we suffer from political stupidity"

He said that following his peace moves, Israel made three mistakes: "First they assume we don't understand or we suffer from political stupidity, second they want to take but not to give, and third they talk about my initiative as if it belongs to the past and is finished."

President Sadat said: "I have offered (Israeli Premier Menachem) Begin security and legality and I received nothing in exchange ... I have preferred my hand with honesty and the rest depends upon them."

"Israel will be the loser, undoubtedly, but as far as we are concerned we have done our best."

"My peace initiative has not ended"

President Sadat, speaking of his historic visit to Jerusalem last November, said: "My initiative is not like the (Jerusalem) King David Hotel, which began blew up during his youth."

He said Mr. Begin could not blow up Mr. Sadat's peace initiative "without blowing up himself and others for hundreds of years. But my peace initiative has not ended and will have far more far-reaching effects than we all imagine ..."

President Sadat said the Israelis believed that the seizure of territories would provide them with security "but did territories give them security and peace ... ?"

"They play the game of secure boundaries. When this is over, they day a new game called the nature of peace."

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Editor: KAMAL G. KHOURI
Managing Editor: JUNA'A HAMAD
Managing Editor: JENAB TUTUNJI
Deputy Managing Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD
Editorial Staff: BASSAM BISHUTI
Editorial Staff: ALAN MARTINY
Responsible Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan
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Fax: 1497 Al Raa JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman Jordan

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President Wilson must be turning over in his grave

We are shocked and flabbergasted by the report in a Lebanese magazine that the United States is offering financial aid to those Middle East states that would accept Palestinians as part of a Middle East settlement. If this report is true, it would mark a low point in the morality of American foreign policy, for the following reasons:

1 - It has always been a pillar of Zionist deception that the Palestinian people can be easily resettled throughout the Arab countries, and that they should be so resettled to alleviate their homelessness and statelessness. This is only the Zionist mind's way of trying to make the Palestinian reality disappear, on the assumption that if you resettle the Palestinians throughout the Arab World, you make their problem go away. For the Americans now to give credence to this deception is bad morality, and bad foreign policy.

2 - One of America's great presidents, Woodrow Wilson, made a speech to Congress on Feb. 11, 1918, in which he said the principle of self-determination is a guidepost of American policy, adding that "... peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game..." If the report is true of America's offering money to those states that would accept Palestinians, then we have the double ignominy of an extraordinary insult to the Palestinian and Arab people, as well as to the memory of one of America's more ethically scintillating presidents. We can take the insult, because we're accustomed to this sort of thing. We're not sure, however, whether the American people appreciate the full damage that is being done to the principles of American democratic truths, as embodied so nobly in the articles of Wilsonian justice. Is this, too, to become a casualty of Zionism's anti-ethical destructive appetite?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR, on Saturday, said President Anwar Sadat's statement, in Friday's interview with the Jerusalem Post, can be regarded as a clear and strong warning to Israel which he blames for wasting the essential drive of his peace initiative by its intransigent policy of demanding control over the occupied territories. President Sadat emphasises that he does not regret having embarked on his initiative but, he also emphasises, he cannot sacrifice Arab rights even as a price for the success of his initiative. It seems Israel is incapable of understanding that the differences among the Arabs, which President Sadat's initiative created, will not prevent the ultimate re-unification of Arab policy and that perhaps the failure of the initiative may quicken such a re-unification which will leave Israel to be blamed alone for the failure of peace. But also, one must add, if the United States does not prevent Israeli intransigence from destroying the peace effort it also will have to share the blame. Whatever happens, however, Egypt will not be abandoned by the Arabs if Israel succeeds in aborting President Sadat's peace initiative.

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Salary according to qualifications; applicants should apply personally to Personnel Department, Secretariat.

Secretary General
(M. S. Abdul-Ati)

Jordanian-EEC trade talks open



The two sides meet to discuss trade relations between Jordan and the European Economic Community in Amman on Saturday. (JNA photo)

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA). — Talks between Jordan and the European Economic Community started at the National Planning Council this morning on ways to implement the trade agreement signed between the two sides last January.

The two sides discussed a number of subjects in the fields of industry development, housing, agricultural loans, and technical cooperation. These projects will be financed by the EEC and the European Investment Bank.

The Jordanian side comprises the chairman of the National Planning Council, the director of the Industrial Investment Bank and senior officials.

The talks were also attended by a number of European Economic Committee officials and European Investment Bank representatives.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF CO.	Period short value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling ask
Auto Electromech Co.	JD 5	1,994	13,000	13,100	13,000	13,000	—	—
Automobile Trading Co.	JD 5	100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	—	—
Avon Marketing Co.	JD 1	902	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	—	—
Bearish Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5	1,200	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Central Factory	JD 10	453	15,000	15,100	15,000	15,100	—	—
Tourists Facility	JD 1	1,625	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,600	—	—

This table printed Saturday, Jan. 14 c 8,117

Sharif Zeid leaves for Pakistan



Sharif Zeid leaving Amman airport on Sunday.

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA). — The Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker left here for Pakistan this morning on a several-days visit, at the invitation of the Military Rules Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

Sharif Zeid, who is accompanied by a military delegation, will hold talks with the Pakistani officials on military cooperation between the two countries and tour a number of Pakistani military institutions.

He was seen off at Amman airport by the chief of staff, the director of Public Security, the Pakistani ambassador to Jordan, and senior military officers.

National News Roundup

Libyan military team arrives

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA). — A military delegation from the Libyan Jamahiriya has arrived here on a four-day visit to look over the activities of a number of Jordanian military institutions.

Jordanian-Yugoslav agreement signed

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA). — The Jordanian and Yugoslav governments signed an agreement in Belgrade today aimed at strengthening economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries. On the Jordanian side the agreement was signed by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Najmeddine Dajani, who is currently visiting Yugoslavia.

Foodstuffs to be checked

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA). — The Minister of Finance and Customs has instructed his departments not to clear any imported foodstuff before samples were examined in laboratory.

Ministers of Labour,

Interior discuss

Employment Bureau

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA). — The ministers of Labour and Interior Affairs met today at the Interior Ministry and discussed various issues of the Employment Bureau, which has been established recently at the Ministry of Labour. They also reviewed the laws and regulations for the employment of foreigners in Jordan.

Dean of History to work on magazine

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (JNA). — The Arab Historians Union has appointed Dr. Saleh Hamarneh, Dean of the History Department at the University of Jordan, to the editorial staff of the Arab Historian Magazine.

Have you got a communications problem?

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GOETHE INSTITUTE AMMAN

regrets that
The exhibitions
200 YEARS OF CHANGING FASHION
and
FASHION JEWELLERY
scheduled for Monday, Jan. 16, at the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental, have to be postponed for technical reasons.

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A real estate development consisting of five floors; every floor consists of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, three verandas, two bathrooms, and a bathroom for guests; with telephone and central heating. The estate, situated in Shmeisani, can be rented as a whole or as flats.

For further details call,
Tel. 36139.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Compiled and edited by John Bonar

Pastors revisit

Palestine

Alila's well oiled PR machine swung into action again this week to make an "Ancient Palestine revisited Tour" by 15 American churchmen a trip to remember.

Amongst the guests at a tea party hosted by Alila for the visitors at the Flying Carpet this week were Monseigneur Na'meh Al-Sim'an, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Jordan, Michael Hamarneh the Director-General of Tourism and Peter Salah Public Relations Adviser to the Ministry of Information.

The churchmen came from all over the United States and home towns represented included Fort Wayne Indiana, Longview Texas, Pilot Knob Missouri and Akron Ohio.

Prominent in the group were the Rev. Ron Cherry, pastor of First Baptist Church in Dallas which with over 10,000 members is the biggest Church in the U.S.; and Reverend Mark Jackson, Pastor of Walnut Ridge Baptist Church in Waterloo, Iowa, who is President of the two million strong General Association of Regular Baptists of the U.S.

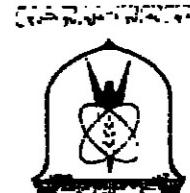
Mounir Toukan, Director of PR for Alila, took time off from being served cream eclairs and chocolate cake by handmaids from his department to tell me Alila is fast becoming recognised as the shepherd for flocks of religious tourists from the U.S. visiting the Holy Land.

Hello, Goodbye at Amman Intercontinental

After two and a half years as General Manager of the Jo-



Intercontinental Management enjoy a cup of Arabic coffee. Left to right, Mr. Ahmad Arrar Sales Director of Jordan I/C; Mr. Alfonso Petfalski outgoing GM, Mr. Peter Balas, President of I/C Hotels Europe and M.E. and Mr. Ernst Mueller, new GM for the Jordan I/C.



Yarmouk University, Irbid — Jordan invites applications for teaching positions for the academic year 1978-1979 in the following areas:

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— Education : Educational Psychology, Measurement and Evaluation, Guidance and Counseling, Educational Administration, Curriculum and Foundations of Education, Educational Technology.

— Economics : Microeconomics, Econometrics, International Economics, Macroeconomics.

— Business Administration : Accounting, Marketing, Finance, Management Science.

— Mathematics : Statistics, Computer Science, Algebra, Applied Mathematics.

— Chemistry : Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry.

— Physics : Theoretical Nuclear Physics, Theoretical Atomic Physics, Theoretical Elementary Particles, Experimental Atomic Physics.

— Biology : Embryology, Animal Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, Plant Taxonomy-Ecology.

Applicants must hold a Ph.D. Preference will be given to those with teaching experience and interest in research. Salaries are competitive, with generous fringe benefits including travel expenses at the beginning and termination of employment for appointees and members of family, health and life insurance and furnished housing at minimal cost.

Applications should be received not later than March 1, 1978 and should be addressed to:

Dean, Faculty of Science and Arts,
Yarmouk University, Irbid — Jordan.

delicacies

JAN 15 1978

Assad : Sadat destroyed efforts for peace which were on the way to being fruitful

(Continued from p. 1)

ader's stand on a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza has surely been consistent with what you have told me in recent years. It was your own position.

Others are one thing, another. Of course we favour the establishment of a Palestinian state, we are in favour of the creation of it leads to its creation. Is whether Sadat is on the right approach. He clearly has not—and is it?

Am I correct in assuming you share Sadat's concept of peace -- to the 1967 borders

and guarantees, including demilitarized zones on

lines of the frontier, exchange stations, etc., and

Arab state in return

for peace, or at least the non-belligerency we

were East and West

today?

I think you should turn

station round. Does Sa-

dat's statement that the ruler

of Egypt has in his hands the

Judging from tangible evidence... we conclude Israel has expansionist concerns more than it has

the possibility of various legitimate measures our rights in full. In other words, real peace and means are compatible. One cannot view in isolation from the rest leads to it. Peace honourable goal and the follow should be honourable. The way behaved was inconsistent incompatible with concept.

Ever since Sinai II in October 1975, you have been apprehensive about Syria. As a separate peace

between Egypt and Israel. Now that Sadat has refused an Israeli offer of complete withdrawal from Sinai within five years, and that he is holding out for a real Palestinian state, as opposed to home rule, and the complete evacuation of Israeli troops from the West Bank, why don't you close ranks with Egypt? Sadat, incidentally, has categorically and repeatedly rejected the idea of an Israeli-Egyptian agreement as a substitute for an overall settlement?

A—All that floats on the surface now is pure theatrics with the aim of hiding the realities.

"All that floats on the surface now is pure theatrics with the aim of hiding the realities."

He is abusing them and he is condemning the whole Arab struggle of the last 30 years. The question now is one of rights or no rights and one cannot surrender what is right. Nor can Sadat accept what I knew he himself believed is not right.

Q—Sadat, for example, recognises that Israel, like its Arab neighbours, has legitimate security concerns. Do you agree?

A—Judging from tangible evidence, such as the expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, we conclude that Israel has expansionist concerns more than it has security concerns. And the proof is what Israel is putting forward and demanding under the heading of security, the kind of demands that are not made by any other country in the world, regardless of its size.

Q—If you are fearful of Egypt going it alone and splitting the confrontation states, why don't you and Jordan join in the current negotiations, instead of distancing yourself from Egypt as you have been doing?

A—Because we have opted for the road to peace, not war.

Q—Sadat's route will lead to war?

A—It does not lead to peace.

Q—Two negotiating committees are getting underway at the ministerial level in both Cairo and Jerusalem. These are new facts. Where do you see this process going and why did your foreign minister reject in advance anything that comes out of these negotiations?

A—One cannot construct a strong building on a weak fo-

undation. Wrong beginnings lead to wrong conclusions. Therefore one cannot expect anything useful or beneficial to a just peace from such committees or any similar formula which may be arranged through this process.

Q—Sadat says he hopes to produce the paper work that

will enable the Geneva conference to get right to the heart of the matter -- the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Why don't you at least give him the benefit of the doubt?

A—Sadat himself knows full well that what he's been doing is to close the door to a Geneva conference because it cannot be used as a cover for separate deals which are now being concluded behind the scenes in the dark.

Q—What role do you see Jordan playing on the road to an overall settlement?

A—Jordan, as one of the confrontation states, has a role in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement. Peace cannot be achieved without Arab unanimity. But I don't see a role for Jordan to play under the shadow of separate deals.

Q—For years you and Sadat have wanted a Palestinian solution in the context of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza, closely linked to Jordan. Is that still your position?

A—I said in the past and repeat now we will accept anything agreed upon between the Palestinians and the Jordanians.

Q—With the PLO hardening its position and moving toward George Habash's PFLP, they are not bringing the prospects of a Palestinian state any nearer. If the PLO wants to enter the negotiating process, shouldn't it be rethinking its position?

A—Faced with current developments, it seems to me the PLO is left with but a single choice -- namely to



President Hafez Assad

consolidate national Palestinian unity and to reinforce its struggle to achieve an independent state.

Q—An armed struggle?

A—I don't mean that struggle is by force of arms only.

Struggle for national causes throughout history has never been by armed force alone but has taken on various forms -- military, political, economic and otherwise. In any event I am not trying to determine for the Palestinians how they should conduct their struggle. This is the PLO's responsibility.

Q—Begin says he will negotiate anything except Israel's destruction -- and since he maintains that the PLO seeks Israel's annihilation, he won't deal with the organisation. Do you believe the PLO stands for Israel's destruction?

A—Let him address himself to the PLO. Let him say to the PLO's Executive Committee, "I want to negotiate with you but not on the destruction of Israel" and let him hear their answer.

Q—Will Begin then be favourably impressed?

A—This is the business of the PLO and Israel, not mine.

Q—After Sinai II you told me Palestinian guerrillas would be allowed to launch raids into Israel from Syrian territory but none took place. This authorisation has been repeated by some of your ministers recently. What is your position?

A—After the 1973 war Ara-

bis accepted and agreed to negotiate on the basis of UN resolutions and under the UN umbrella. So we have not refused to talk. It was in this context that the Geneva conference was conceived as the cochairmanship of the two superpowers. However what's under way now is very far from this concept and also far removed from international legitimacy and UN resolutions.

Q—How many Palestinians do you believe a West Bank-Gaza state could absorb in addition to the 1.1 million already living there?

A—Maybe not a large number but that will not be necessary anyway because under UN resolutions refugees should have the choice of compensation or returning to their dwellings from which they were evicted in 1948.

Q—if the Arab confrontation states do not agree with Begin's 26-point peace plan, don't you think it's now incumbent upon Israel's neighbours to come up with their own peace plan?

A—We have come up with our peace plan since the 1973 war. We said real peace means withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967, recognition of Palestinian rights and the end of the state of war. Nothing could be clearer. And we were ready to go to Geneva to implement this when Sadat went off on a tangent.

Q—The Israelis have left the door open to self-determination on the West Bank in the future and they have not rejected withdrawal in principle after a fixed period of time. Isn't this worth exploring?

A—These are statements that I am not aware of but what is known to us and what is certain is that Israel has no intention of withdrawing from all the territories taken over in '67 and insists on staying in the West Bank and Gaza. It even says that these territories are part of greater Israel while pretending to leave the question of final sovereignty for the future. This was stressed by the Israeli authorities themselves during recent developments.

Q—After Sinai II you told me Palestinian guerrillas would be allowed to launch raids into Israel from Syrian territory but none took place. This authorisation has been repeated by some of your ministers recently. What is your position?

A—Opponents, adversaries, enemies are talking to each other all over the world. Why should Arabs and Israelis?

Q—Your information minis-

ter told me last night that he was convinced Washington had advance knowledge of Sadat's initiative. I tried to disabuse him of this notion. He also concluded that by backing Sadat, the U.S. must have realised the repercussions in the region and therefore the U.S. must be in favour of a no-war-no-peace situation. Does this mean that you feel the U.S. role of "honest intermediary," which you praised when I last saw you in July, has been overtaken by events?

A—Well, U.S. backing of Sadat's moves does not serve the cause of peace. And it appears that the U.S. is now confining its own moves and role to the framework of Sadat's initiative. That's obvious to any observer and not at all helpful if the aim is to bring about a comprehensive settlement.

"We will not allow this conspiracy to pass."

peace is now at a standstill. This may continue for a time which is difficult to measure now. It's also difficult to determine in what way this movement will take place in the future. However, I want to reemphasise that peace remains our goal and we shall continue to strive for it as much as we can -- but it must be a just one in the full sense of the word.

Q—Then why did you join the Rejectionist Front countering at the recent Tripoli summit in Libya?

A—What took place was definitely not a Rejectionist Front. It was the Front of Arab Steadfastness. We decided not to retreat in the face of the Zionist offensive and to persevere because the moves now taking place in the region embody a conspiracy against the Arab nation with the objective of imposing its capitalisation. And we will not allow this conspiracy to pass. We will defeat it. In the first article of our statement at the end of the Tripoli summit, we said that Sadat had destroyed peace efforts. We didn't say we were against peace. Therefore there are no rejectionist states.

Q—Your information minis-

ter would be the point of another anti-Sadat summit so soon after Tripoli as proposed by Algeria?

A—We're now in the course of working for the consolidation of the national Arab Steadfastness Front which we formed at Tripoli. The exact details of what will be discussed at the new summit are now being considered in bilateral meetings, such as the ones President Bourguiba of Algeria conducted in Baghdad and Damascus this week.

Q—Behind the PLO, say Western critics, stand such radical states as Syria, Iraq, Libya and Southern Yemen and behind these states stands the Soviet Union. This is the line of subversion, they argue, that Moscow hopes to establish close to the oil jugular of West Europe, the U.S. and Japan. Do you feel comfortable in such an alliance?

A—The Soviet Union is merely standing on our side for our struggle to liberate the occupied territories and to ensure Palestinian rights. No more, no less. The assessment of this stand by all those concerned with peace in the region, whether they are in Europe or the U.S., should be a positive one.

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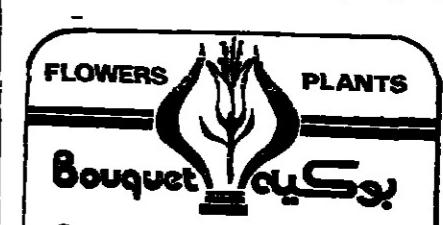
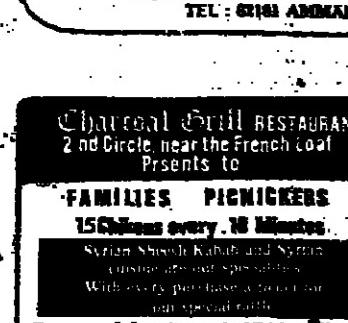
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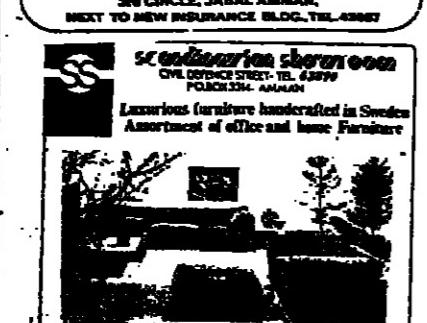
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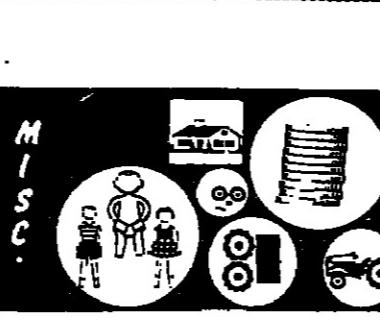
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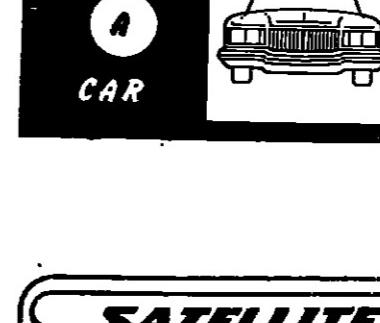
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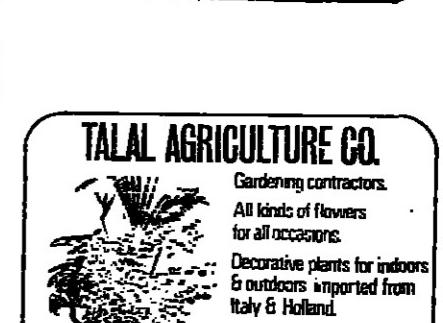
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U.S. has no business passing judgment on nuclear sale to Iraq, says French ministry

PARIS, Jan. 14 (R). — France said yesterday the United States had no business passing judgment on its proposed sale of an experimental nuclear reactor to Iraq. The Foreign Ministry said France would decide its own policy on nuclear exports, while respecting international agreements. "We have no intention of consulting anybody on the principles or moralities of our exports of nuclear installations," a ministry statement said.

Government sources said the statement was prompted by remarks by the State Department spokesman at a briefing in Washington when asked about an American press report that France would supply enriched uranium to Iraq.

The American spokesman said the U.S. had not yet adopted a position about the proposed French deal with Iraq, because it did not have the details.

Its attitude would depend on the type of reactor, materials involved and safeguards applied, he said.

The mini-reactor scheduled

to be delivered to Iraq is of dual and biological research. It will be supplied with 12 kilos of uranium enriched to 93 per cent.

The Foreign Ministry said the sale of a reactor to Iraq was in line with France's policy of cooperation with countries that wanted to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

"A policy of fair cooperation is practiced by several technical French Osiris type for metallurgically advanced countries, and notably by the United States, which has supplied the overwhelming majority of re-

Oman to exploit copper deposits

MUSCAT, Jan. 14, (R). — The government of Oman and two companies from the United States and Canada have agreed to a \$120 million joint venture to exploit Oman's rich copper deposits, it was officially announced here.

The government will own 75 per cent of the company, expected to produce about 25,000 tons of pure copper annually from deposits at Sohar, 200 kms. northwest of Muscat, according to officials here.

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For pre-qualification of Specialised Contracting Firms

The Amman Water & Sewerage Authority (AWSA) invites submission of pre-qualification data by specialised contracting firms which can qualify, through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude, for the construction of certain civil works and supply of and installation of equipment in connection with a project for the transmission of water from King Talal Dam to Amman, Jordan for the AWSA. Pre-qualification date is invited from U.S. contractors, Jordanian contractors and contractors from countries eligible under AID Geographic Code 941 or joint ventures of such firms who can qualify through experience with projects of similar nature and type.

The works included in this invitation consist of the following items:

- 1— Construction of pretreatment and treatment plants with supply installation and testing of equipment.
- 2— Construction of pumping stations, with supply installation and testing of equipment.
- 3— Construction of reservoirs, housing and access roads, electrical and communication systems.
- 4— Operation and maintenance of supply system from intake at King Talal Dam to terminal reservoirs in Amman for a period of one year.

Estimated construction time 20 months.

The project components described above will be jointly financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the government of Jordan.

The contractor or contractors to whom the contract may be awarded will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian Dinars. In submitting pre-qualification data, AID pre-qualification questionnaire for construction contractors (2A, CH2, HB11, TM11:1) must be filled out completely and submitted with any brochures and additional information on experience and resources. In the event a joint venture seeks pre-qualification, the questionnaire must be supplied with respect to all firms in the joint venture. These forms are available from the AWSA in Amman and at AID in Washington. Completed pre-qualification data must be submitted to:

The General Manager
Amman Water & Sewerage
Authority
P. O. Box — 2412
Amman — Jordan

with copy to:

Agency for International Development
NE / CD Department of State
Washington D. C. 20523.
Att: Mr. Robert Fedel

Envelope must be clearly marked as follows:

TENDER 1

Pre-qualification King Talal/Amman Water Supply.

Pre-qualification data must be submitted no later than 12:00 noon of March 15, 1978. AWSA will consider data postmarked no later than March 1, 1978. A short list of qualified contractors will be prepared by the AWSA, and all contractors will be advised by May 1, 1978 whether and when they will be invited to submit bids.

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For pre-qualification of Specialised Contracting Firms

The Amman Water & Sewerage Authority (AWSA) invites submission of pre-qualification data by specialised contracting firms which can qualify, through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude, for the construction of certain civil works and supply and installation of pipelines and other equipment in connection with a project for the transmission of water from King Talal Dam to Amman - Jordan for AWSA.

Pre-qualification data is invited from contractors from countries eligible under Saudi Fund for Development or joint ventures of such firms who can qualify through experience with projects of similar nature and type. The works included in this invitation consist of the following items:

- 1— Construction of water intake, with supply installation and testing of equipment.
- 2— Construction of approximately 25 kms. of 800 mm steel pipe with supply and testing. Estimated construction time is 18 months.

The project components described above will be jointly financed by the Saudi Fund for Development and the government of Jordan. The contractor to whom the contract may be awarded will be paid in the FX currency of the contractor and in Jordan Dinars. In submitting pre-qualification data, AWSA pre-qualification questionnaire for construction contractors must be filled out completely and submitted with any brochures and additional information on experience and resources. In the event of joint venture seeks pre-qualification, the questionnaire must be supplied with respect to all firms in the joint venture. These forms are available from the AWSA in Amman.

Completed pre-qualification data must be submitted to :

The General Manager
Amman Water & Sewerage
Authority
P. O. Box — 2412
Amman — Jordan

Envelopes must be clearly marked as follows:

TENDER 2

Pre-qualification King Talal/Amman Water Supply.

Pre-qualification data must be submitted no later than 12:00 noon of March 15, 1978. AWSA will consider data postmarked no later than March 1, 1978. A short list of qualified contractors will be prepared by the AWSA, and all contractors will be advised by May 1, 1978 whether and when they will be invited to submit bids.



This audiovisual machine may look like a game, but it has serious purpose of teaching children the basic skills of reading, phonics, spelling and mathematics. Here, a first grader pushes one of five response buttons beneath a screen on which multiple-choice questions appear. The system was developed by Bork-Warner Educational Systems of Arlington Heights, Illinois. More than 45,000 units have been installed in U.S. schools. (IPS photo)

Concorde is quieter at Kennedy Airport than at Washington's Dulles

23 countries agree to protocol for Multi-fibre arrangement

GENEVA, Jan. 14 (AFP). — A total of 23 countries have up to now agreed to the protocol making possible the renewal of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Multi-fibre Arrangement for four years from last Jan. 1, the GATT Secretariat announced here yesterday.

The figures showed the plane's noise count at 97.5 decibels on take-off (compared to 96.7 decibels in November) and 101.6 decibels on landing (96.6 in November).

The Concorde's take-off and landing averages during its first year of operation at Washington were 119.4 and 116.5 decibels respectively.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Ettenson

SIAMESE TWINS
By A.B. Canning

ACROSS	
1 Basque headwear	48 Ernest Startout
7 Jabs	48 Augusta's Acquits
12 Scarlet's home	73 Jimmy-Leif
16 Biblical mount	49 Something fought for
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22 Writer Jong	52 Maria-Fred
23 Solar disk	54 Cookie
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37 Paragraph	66 Friction
40 Fisher	67 Society division
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42 Farmed wall area	69 Charles
43 Score	70 Short jackets
44 Tonic	71 Start
45 Tonic	72 Acquits
46 Tonic	73 Cherry rose
47 Tonic	74 Edges
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49 Tonic	76 Tropicana
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U.S. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who died of cancer on Friday night, in a photograph taken before his illness.

Sen. Humphrey -- Happy Warrior to the end

WAVERLY, Minnesota, Jan. 14 (R) — Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Vice President of the United States from 1965 to 1969 and powerful force in Washington politics for the past 30 years, died at his home here last night, aged 66.

He had been ill with cancer for the last two years and surgeons decided last August that they could not operate on cancer in his pelvis.

Mr. Humphrey, the "Happy Warrior" of U.S. politics who fought three unsuccessful campaigns for the presidency, had been confined to his home since Dec. 23.

His wife Muriel, his three sons and daughter were at the bedside when he died in a coma.

Mr. Humphrey, although gaunt and haggard from painful cancer treatments, had fought against his illness with the same buoyancy and courage which he displayed throughout his political career.

Even after his cancer was deemed inoperable, he threw himself into his Congressional work and gained the cheers even of those Americans who

doubted his liberal philosophies.

"Everybody who has cancer gets depressed, but you have to fight it," he said. "Do you know my solution? Just work. Work all the time."

In his long career he was responsible for introducing more than 1,000 bills, including much trail-blazing legislation on trade unions, social welfare, agriculture and medical facilities for the aged.

He was always ready to take up the cause of the downtrodden, the unemployed, the blacks and any other group he felt It needed a voice in Congress.

Mr. Humphrey launched strong presidential campaigns in 1960, 1968 and 1972 and came closest to the White House in 1968 when he led the Democrats -- divided over Vietnam war policy -- to a surprisingly narrow defeat by Republican Richard Nixon.

Mr. Humphrey's Administrative Assistant, Mr. David Garner, today said the senator's body would be flown to Washington this morning and would lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda, the seat of Congress.

It would later be returned to the state Capitol in St. Paul, Minnesota, for a similar ceremony before burial, he said.

A man of courage

President Carter today hailed Sen. Humphrey as an example of generosity, sincerity, hope and courage.

The president and Vice President Mondale both praised the Minnesota Democrat's integrity in dying as well as in living, in victory as well as defeat.

President Carter said in a statement issued by the White House: "From time to time our nation is blessed by the presence of men and women who bear the mark of greatness, who help us see a better vision of what we can become. Hubert Humphrey was such a man."

Mr. Carter added: "In victory and in defeat he set an example of generosity, sincerity and hope. The only thing more courageous than the way in which he led his life was the manner in which he left it."

Humble origins

Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey came from humble origins in a small prairie town in the Midwest. He was born on May 29, 1911, in the town of Wallace, South Dakota. His father was a pharmacist of Welsh descent, and he once recalled: "I was born above a drugstore (chemist's shop) and raised inside one."

When he was four, the family moved to the town of Doland, South Dakota. The Great Depression hit his father badly and the family suffered years of financial hardship, struggling to keep the pharmacy business going.

Mr. Humphrey entered the University of Minnesota in 1929 but left in his second year because his father could not afford to support him. He took a quick course in pharmacy instead and for the next six years worked in the family shop.

In 1936 he married Muriel Fay Buck, daughter of a South Dakota dairy dealer, and returned to Minnesota to study political science. Rejected by the U.S. army and navy because of colour-blindness and a double hernia, he spent the war years as state director for war production training and assistant state director of the War Manpower Commission in Minnesota.

In 1943 he entered politics, standing for mayor of the city of Minneapolis and losing narrowly. Two years later he stood again and won.

Mr. Humphrey gained a reputation as a reformist mayor, with a successful campaign against local brothels and small-time mobsters, and was elected for a second term.

In 1948 he became the first Democrat ever to be elected to the U.S. Senate from Minnesota. That year at the Democratic Party's National Convention he offended a large number of Southerners by speaking out strongly in favour of equal rights for all races.

"The time has come for America to wash its dirty face," he declared.

But the brashness with which he launched himself on Washington soon mellowed in the Senate, and he emerged as a prolific and untiring promoter of legislation on labour, so-

cial welfare, medical for the aged, and agriculture.

After his narrow defeat in the 1968 presidential election, cartoonists depicted the face Hubert Humphrey as "mopy Dumpty, falling political wall."

But within months he put the pieces together and swept to victory with the Democratic senator from Minnesota in 1970, and placed him in a strategic position for his third attempt to become president.

New York Times veteran columnist James Reston, red satirically to Mr. Humphrey during the 1972 campaign as "a joyful grand old dyed hair trying to swing."

But it was because of Humphrey's acclaim by public opinion -- despite his failure to win the White House -- that Reston had his tune by early 1973, wrote them: "He has the and spunk of life in his rallies his friends and his political enemies to him but only the shadow of a good warrior."

Last of a five-part series

U.S. eye-witness reports: Even the Knesset had to denounce actions, statements of Kiryat Arba's leader Rabbi Levinger

Editor's note: This is the last of the five-part series of articles the Jordan Times is publishing from transcripts of a testimony by American political scientist-researcher Dr. Ann M. Lesch to the U.S. House of Representatives International Affairs Subcommittee on the Near East. Dr. Lesch's research is widely regarded as the definitive work to date on Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories, a timely subject in view of the current Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. Dr. Lesch writes after spending over two years living in occupied Jerusalem as a researcher for a U.S. Quaker group, the American Friends Service Committee. Today's concluding part, dated June 10, 1976, is the testimony's Appendix B -- a report on the controversial Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba, near Hebron on the occupied West Bank.

By Dr. Ann M. Lesch

APPENDIX B

Hebron and Kiryat Arba, March 17, 1976: The Jerusalem Post (March 18) reported that clashes involving residents of Kiryat Arba and Hebron had occurred in Hebron the previous day. Yediot Achronot (March 18) added that the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) would investigate the actions of Kiryat Arba residents who, on instructions from their leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger, went into Hebron and fired shots into the air. Additional information was not published until the next week. On March 23, Moshe Tamam reported in Al Hanan that the settlers, headed by Rabbi Levinger, went to

Hebron on March 17, lit a fire, fired shots at young Arabs who surrounded them and took four 14-year-old boys back to Kiryat Arba as hostages. The boys claimed they were beaten and had dogs set on them and showed bite-marks on their bodies. The incident was the main reason for the decision to ban Rabbi Levinger from entering Hebron (rather than his TV statement that the settlers should fire on Hebron residents if provoked) and, the reporter claimed, caused a storm among Kiryat Arba residents. In an interview published the next day in Yediot Achronot, Rabbi Levinger stated: "On that day of the riots, we went down to Hebron and, thanks to this, the IDF was able to restore normal life in the town quickly." He denied

holding hostages but commented: "Our people held (some) Arabs for a short time, until they finished arranging their matters. We then took the Arabs to the police." The spokesman for the settlers, Yigal Klein, told the Jerusalem Post (March 22) "that they had moved in after receiving reports that a 1,000 Arabs were stone-throwing their restaurant near the Tomb of the Patriarchs. The soldiers in town did not intervene, he claimed, so the Kiryat Arba settlers went into Hebron, chased Arab stone-throwers through the alleys, beat them up and handed 50 over to the military government. Army and police commanders had put settlers in charge of quarters and one commander gave them 3,000 bullets which they still had," Klein added.

In an article analysing the March 20 resignation of Mayor of Sheikha Jaber (which he withdrew on March 22) and the tension apparent in Hebron, Mordechai Artzi of Yediot Achronot (March 24) added further details.

"Rabbi Levinger and his supporters say only a strong hand will teach the descendants of the 1929 murderers how to behave -- so the settlers went to Hebron armed, beat persons with clubs and chains, took three hostages (and held them in a shelter for three hours), removed Jaber's son Burhan from his car and beat him badly 'because he is Jaber's son' and used a trained dog in order to flush the stone-throwers out of the market." But they reached peak when they forced, under threat of arms, Sheikh Jaber Bayud, a Moslem religious court judge (mufti), to remove an obstacle of stones placed on the road by youths. The judge told Artzi: "I came out of the Tomb of the Patriarchs following prayers, with several other persons. We reached the barrier placed on the road by youths, and there were Kiryat Arba residents standing there. They knew who I was and they demanded that I remove the stones from the road. I refused. I said it was not my role, as a religious personage, to remove stones from the road. They threatened me with arms. Then I instructed the persons with me to remove the stones. But the Kiryat Arba residents prevented them from doing this. They demanded that I remove them with my own hands. I had no choice. They threatened me with arms. I remembered a picture I once saw of how the Nazis forced religious Jews with beards to clean streets. I shall never forget this blow. Never -- Extremely reliable circles in the military government confirmed this story, as they confirmed the story about the trained dog and other actions, which were meant to teach a lesson and demonstrate presence..." The anger of the Hebrews is not directed at the IDF -- believing that the soldiers of all armies do not act properly. Their hostility is directed at Kiryat Arba and the settlers' behaviour vis-a-vis the mufti has given this hostility depth of feeling."

Sheikh Jaber also asserted that Kiryat Arba settlers used dogs against the Arabs and a Hebrew doctor stated that he had treated several Arabs for dog bites, claiming that three people were bitten in Kiryat Arba and seven on the streets of Hebron. Jaber com-

mented: "Anybody who thinks such settlements could be the basis for peaceful coexistence is mistaken." (London Times, March 26).

Rabbi Levinger's statements and actions were sharply denounced in the Knesset on March 22 and 24. Then Defence Minister Shimon Peres called him "a new-style Napoleon" issuing orders to the armed forces. He should be in the House of Learning, not on television." (Jerusalem Post, March 25)

National Religious Party Minister Raphael and Likud members Menachem Begin, Gila Cohen and Yitzhak Shamir also criticised his statements. Begin commented that instructions to open fire "may be law be issued only by the armed forces of the state." (Jerusalem Post, March 22). The government decided to prosecute Rabbi Levinger in military court, an unprecedented step. (He was later acquitted).

On March 24, Dr. LeRoy Friesen (an American volunteer worker in Jerusalem) received detailed testimony from a young man who said that he had been taken to Kiryat Arba on March 17 and set-upon by a dog. This testimony was not made public until May 11, when it was published in the journal Emda. The testimony of Ziad Yusif Ibrahim Sayed Ahmad, a 25-year-old worker in Hebron, was synopsis in Emda: "At 10 a.m. on Wednesday, March 17, I was sitting at the door of my brother's

shop ... A pick-up truck stopped in front of the shop and five people from Kiryat Arba got out. Threatening me with a gun, they forced me and another man to get into the vehicle. Inside was a third man who showed signs of blows. They told me that we were going to the military government, but when I shouted that we were going in the opposite direction they hit me in the face. When we reached Kiryat Arba we were forced to get out of the car and undress in front of a group of 20 men and boys. One of them was a rabbi and he gave instructions. They took my identity card, 150 lira, and the photocopy of a document which shows that my grandfather helped to save Jews during the riots in Hebron in 1929. The rabbi cursed my grandfather and said to me, 'stuff the paper in your ass.' A man by the name of Avraham grabbed hold of my arm, holding the dog in his other hand. If you threw stones today, say so and you can go home. If you lie to us the dog will know what to do." When I said that I had not thrown stones, Avraham released the dog which bit me on my left arm. Another man in Orthodox dress named Eliezer repeated the question: "We want to live in peace with you; say who threw the stones." When I refused to reply, the dog was released again and bit me on the fingers of my left hand. I should at them to stop and the response was blows on my back and right leg. Later they forced the three of us to enter a shelter with Eliezer. Two of us were still naked. Eliezer ordered us to lean against the wall standing on one leg. He hit us with a dog's chain. When I shouted 'In God's name, please stop hitting us' he shouted at us, "You do not have a god!" He ordered me to kneel and hit me in the face. Later we were ordered to get dressed within two minutes. We did not have time because of our wounds, and we were beaten again. We were ordered to lie in the back of the pick-up truck with our heads down ... (At the military government) we were handed over to Capt. Shaul." Emda noted that the military doctor gave Ziad Yusif five stitches and he remained in the Hebron hospital four more days. This testimony was corroborated by Yehuda Litani of Ha'aretz (May 6) in a separate interview with Ziad Yusif. Litani noted that the youth had worked in Kiryat Arba in 1969 on ground clearance and in 1975 in the block factory, and so he was familiar with the suburb and could identify some of its residents by name. Litani then interviewed one of the Kiryat Arba residents whom the youth had identified. This man stated: "We did beat them and we beat them hard. But that was down in the town and not in Kiryat Arba ... We hit them murderous blows do-

wn in the town but not up in the Kiryat. The dog worked only in the town and not in the Kiryat. Its psychological effect was tremendous. We worked till late down in the town ... We took these people up to the Kiryat not as hostages, simply our aim was to take them to the military government because each one likes that that throws stones.

(Continued)

Shops for Jewish settlers in the Kiryat Arba settlement Hebron on the occupied West Bank. Kiryat Arba has been one of the more controversial of Israeli settlements because of its violent opposition of Hebronites Arabs.

CHOICE LOCATION

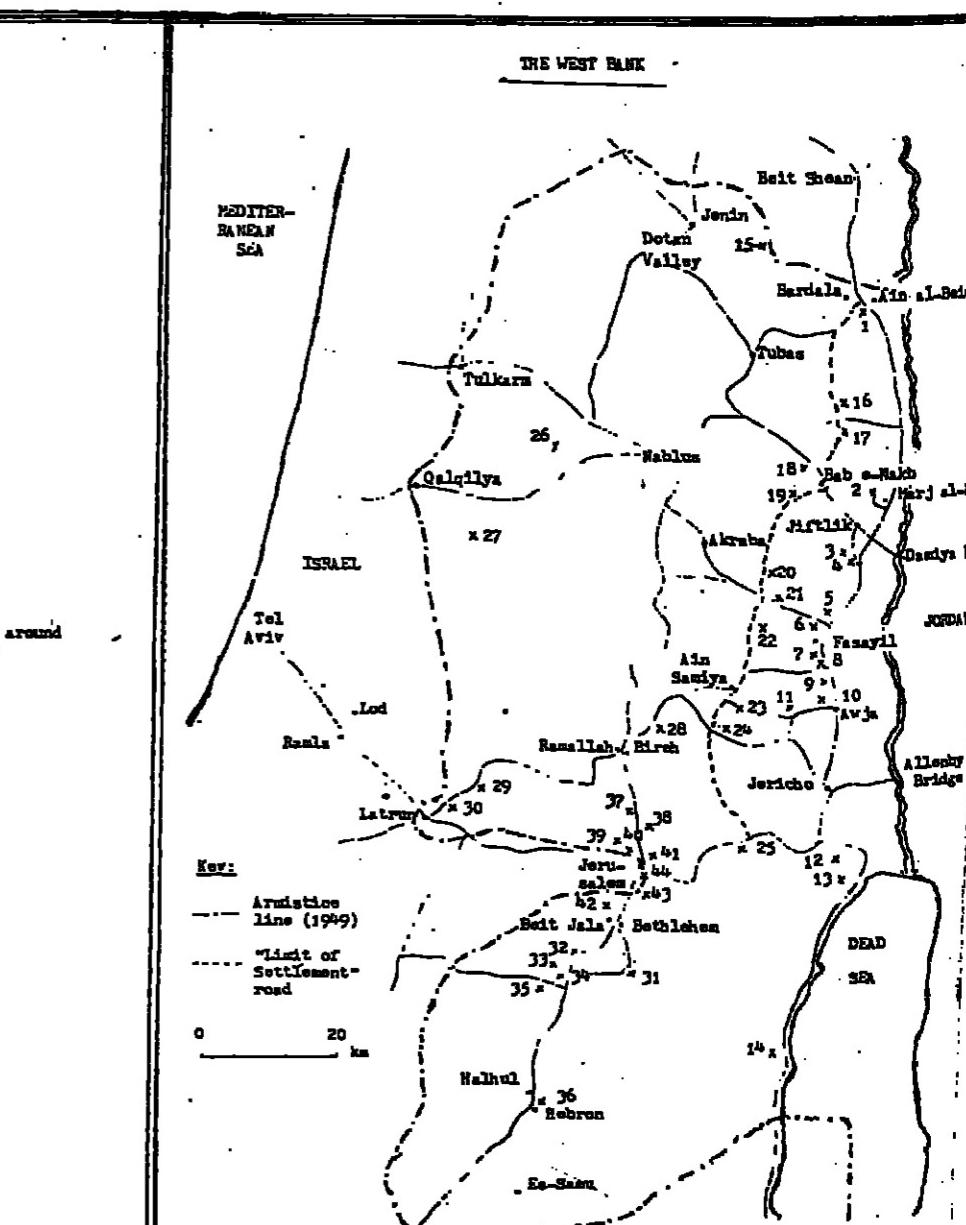
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Israeli Settlements on the West Bank:

- 1 Meholah
 - 2 Argaman
 - 3 urban settlement (under construction)
 - 4 Ma'asim
 - 5 rural settlement (under construction)
 - 6 Pata'at
 - 7 Tamer
 - 8 Gilgal
 - 9 Netiv HaGedud
 - 10 Na'aran
 - 11 Yitav
 - 12 Almog
 - 13 Kalita
 - 14 Mitte Shalem
 - 15 Ma'aleh Shalem
 - 16 Bo'ot
 - 17 Baka'ot
 - 18 Harev
 - 19 Mekhona
 - 20 Gitit
 - 21 Ma'ale Ephraim
 - 22 Nevo Shiloh
 - 23 Kochav HaShabir
 - 24 Ramot
 - 25 Ma'ale Adumim
 - 26 Kadima (Elon Moreh)
 - 27 Me'eta (Pe'erim)
 - 28 Ofra
 - 29 Nevo Horon
 - 30 Canada Park
 - 31 Tekoa
 - 32 Klasar
 - 33 Be'er Tuvia
 - 34 Alon Shvut
 - 35 Kfar Etzion
 - 36 Kiryat Arba
 - 37 Atarot
 - 38 Neve Ya'akov
 - 39 Ramot
 - 40 Ramat Eshkol, Shuhada, Shuhada, Nahalat Dafna, Givat Hamivtar
 - 41 French Hill, Hebrew University (Mount Scopus)
 - 42 Gile
 - 43 East Talpiot
 - 44 Jewish Quarter, Old City
- "Suburbs" around Jerusalem



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